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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

NEW YORK STATE CENSUS, 1855.*

The completion of the State census of 1855, affords an opportunity for noticing some of the prominent results that may be drawn from its summaries, and comparing these with former enumerations, with the view of illustrating the progress of our development, and the comparative growth of the city and State of New York between different periods.

An equal distribution of representative power can only be ascertained and preserved by careful and repeated summaries of our numbers, and these have become equally necessary in an intelligent administration of public affairs, and the multiplied details of government.

Nor are the fruits of the census less useful to the private than the public interests of society. The merchant, the manufacturer, and the projector of new lines of communication or new schemes of commercial or financial enterprise, not less than the philanthropist, the politician, and the statesman, seek in its columns for the numbers, the character, the origin and the condition of the population embraced within their several fields of operation.

The interest which these enumerations awaken, is not limited to the period that produced them, nor their utility to the illustration of the existing conditions of the country to which they relate. When their occasion for present use has been superseded by newer summaries, they become valuable *landmarks*, by which to measure the progress of the community in numbers and resources; the *data* by which to compute the influences of moral, political and social causes upon the body politic; the *elements* from which the historian derives his facts concerning the upward and progressive, or perchance the declining fortunes of the nation.

Although the occasion of obtaining a census

has been seized as a favorable opportunity for procuring a multitude of facts relating to agriculture, and various statistics of an educational, religious and literary character, still the primary and prominent end of its inquiries is, to develop the individual and social condition of man; to penetrate into his most intimate social relations, and discover the organic elements of the civil economy.

In private life, it takes him at the first day of his existence, adds him to the general number of births, and retains him perhaps three-fourths of a century in its columns. It reckons him a dozen years at school, and perhaps records him among the marriages. It makes him figure in the classification of the varied professions and occupations of life, or assigns him a place among the civil or official stations of the country; or it may be, unfortunately, in the statistics of asylums or prisons; and at length, after figuring many times in the drama of life, it takes a final estimate of him in the column of deaths!

In the course of life, how much of good or evil to the general well-being may have depended upon this unit of the population! At the tribunal, on the jury, at the elections, in the legislative assembly, he may have represented a decision, a verdict, a vote, upon which, perhaps, hung the balance of justice, or the destinies of the State!

His industry or wealth became the source of numbers which expressed agricultural or industrial production, and all the interests which accompany their fortune. If unfortunate, and needing the aid of public charities, the census kindly directed attention to his necessities, and enabled the government to proportion its charities to the demands actually existing upon them.

Although for many centuries, among Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, enumerations, corresponding with our census, were employed to second the wonderful development of civilization and art to which these nations attained, the application of statistics, like that of kindred sciences, was lost during the middle ages.

* * Results of the New York State Census of 1855; and the comparative growth of the City and State of New York between different periods?—a paper read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, by Franklin B. Hough, Esq., M. D., of Albany, 2d July, 1857.

After the revival of learning, this science long remained purely speculative, and unapplied to public affairs; rejected by the people as a fiscal invention for more thoroughly exhausting their slender resources, or as a contrivance for further facilitating military conscriptions—and shunned by princes, as divulging the secrets of their government, or perhaps betraying their weakness to the calculating and aggressive cupidity of some neighboring rival power.

The want of data for an intelligent administration of the affairs of her American Colonies, led the English Government, at an early period, and from time to time, to direct an enumeration of their inhabitants; and we have, during the last century, a better knowledge of our population than that of England herself during the same period.

The first State Constitution, adopted in 1777, provided for a septennial census of electors, as the basis of representation in the Legislature; and this, with the period changed to ten years, and extended to embrace the total population, has been continued till the present time, affording, it is believed, the first instance in which a regular enumeration, at *fixed intervals*, was ever instituted.

In preparing the Federal Constitution in 1787, a similar provision was inserted; and not until two enumerations had been made by the United States, did Great Britain and France apply the census to their own dominions.”*

From 1698 to 1855, there were taken by authority of Government, thirty separate enumerations, of which all but three exhibit more or less detail concerning each county.

For convenience, I will arrange these in groups, and notice the prominent results of the censuses of the English colonial period, those of the Revolution and until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the several summaries of electors under the first State Constitution, and the various national and State enumerations, with intervals of ten years.

* The census of Great Britain has been published at intervals of ten years, commencing with 1801, and that of France once in five years from the same date.

Under the English government, a census was taken in each of the years 1698, 1703, 1723, 1731, 1737, 1746 1749, 1756 and 1771. Partial enumerations of 1688, 1712 and 1714, are also preserved. All of these admit of classification into whites and blacks, the latter usually specified as *slaves*, and (excepting the first) into male and female, adults and children. In 1731 and 1737, the numbers of each class under and above the age of ten years were specified, and and after that period, the years 16 and 60 were used to divide the ages of the population.

These censuses, following at intervals of 5, 20, 8, 6, 9, 3, 7 and 15 years, and extending through about three-fourths of a century, indicate an increase of population in the colony from 18,067 to 163,337, and of the city of New from 4,937 to 21,862 souls.

The general results of each were as follows:

Years.	White.		Black.		Total Pop'tion.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1698	8,143	7,754	2,170		18,067
1703	9,322	9,085	1,174	1,084	20,665
1723	17,583	16,810	3,364	2,807	40,564
1731	24,856	18,205	4,866	2,897	50,824
1737	25,740	25,756	4,948	3,993	60,437
1746	26,860	25,622	4,857	4,250	61,589
1749	32,355	30,401	5,696	4,896	73,348
1756	43,261	39,981	7,570	5,978	96,790
1771	73,990	69,484	10,623	9,240	163,337

Years.	Absolute Increase.	Ratio of An. ratio	
		Absolute Increase.	Incr. of Incr.
1698-1703	5 years.	2,598	14.4
1703-'23	20 "	19,899	96.3
1723-'31	8 "	10,260	25.3
1731-'37	6 "	9,613	19.8
1737-'46	9 "	1,152	1.9
1746-'49	3 "	11,759	19.1
1749-'56	7 "	23,442	31.9
1756-'71	15 "	66,547	68.8

Years.	Proportion of Colors and Sexes.			
	White.	Black.	Male.	Female.
1698	88.0	12.0	51.1	48.9
1703	89.0	11.0	50.8	49.2
1723	84.8	15.2	51.7	48.3
1731	84.7	15.3	58.4	41.6
1737	85.2	14.8	50.8	49.2
1746	85.2	14.8	51.5	48.5
1749	85.5	14.5	51.9	48.1
1756	86.0	14.0	52.5	47.5
1771	87.8	12.2	51.8	48.2

A comparison of these numbers will show an excess of males over females, of about 7½ per cent., a feature noticed in all new countries, and of which further remarks will be made.

The relative per centages of whites and blacks were, at the last of these periods, very nearly that of the first, having in the interval deviated but about 3 per cent. By far the greatest positive increase occurred between 1757 and 1771. The reasons assigned by the governor for this growth were, the high price of labor, and abundance and cheapness of land for cultivation, which, by increasing the means of subsistence, afforded strong additional incitements to early marriages. The proportion of the births to the population was said to much exceed that in Europe, and it was computed that the colonies doubled their inhabitants by natural increase in twenty years.

In addition to the causes thus cited, a very prominent source of prosperity was derived from the conquest of Canada in 1760, which, by removing all apprehension of Indian hostilities, allowed the frontiers to expand without obstruction, and induced large immigrations for the settlement of the immense grants of land which were made during this period. Many of these grants were conditioned to their occupation by a certain number of families within a limited term of years, which led to energetic measures for their settlement.

In 1774, it was estimated that the colony of New York embraced a population of 161,098 whites, and 21,149 blacks.

The emergencies of the Revolution led to the ordering of two enumerations of the inhabitants of the several colonies, with the view of ascertaining the quotas of men and means due from each. These were taken in 1776 and 1782, but of neither have we more than fragments.

In 1786, a full census of New York was taken, by virtue of a provision in the Articles of Confederation, which gave a total of 238,897 to the State, and 23,614 to the city of New York. Of these, there were in the State 219,956 whites, and 18,929 slaves.

Under the first State Constitution, a census was taken in each of the years 1790, 1795, 1801, 1807, 1814 and 1821, embracing the several classes of electors. That of 1814 also included

a few statistics of the total population, and that of 1821, the prominent results of agriculture and domestic manufactures. The results of these enumerations, so far as they relate to the whole State, and to the city of New York, were as follows:

1.—*City Electors.*

Years.	Worth £100.	Worth £20 to	Renting		Total.
			40s. per an.	Real estate worth	
1790.....	1,209	1,221	2,661		5,181
1795.....	2,144	10	4,948		7,202
1801.....	2,332	19	5,698		8,088
1807.....	3,000	20	9,334		12,416
1814.....	3,141	17	10,763		13,941
1821.....	3,881	17	12,761		16,659

2.—*State Electors.*

Years.	Worth £100.	Worth £20 to	Renting		Total.
			40s. per an.	Real estate worth	
1790.....	19,369	23,425	14,674		57,606
1795.....	36,338	9,838	22,598		64,917
1801.....	52,058	5,264	28,522		85,907
1807.....	71,159	5,800	44,330		121,289
1814.....	87,491	5,231	59,104		151,846
1821.....	100,490	8,985	93,035		202,510

The Federal Government has furnished us with seven decennial enumerations, beginning with 1790, and under the late and present Constitutions, a census is required to be taken at like intervals, but in years intermediate with the former. We have thus a summary of our population and statistics, at intervals of five years.

Time will not permit me to notice the progressive development of these systems of enumeration from the first of the series, which included but five particulars, down to the one whose results are about being submitted to the public, and whose details extend to several hundred specific points of statistical inquiry.

Like many other departments of human knowledge, that of statistics applied to the population and resources of the country, has not been uniformly progressive, and more than once have inquiries been directed to subjects whose results scarcely admitted of profitable generalization when obtained, and whose places might better have been occupied by other inquiries, more directly related to the existing conditions of society. These imperfections have

suggested their remedy in the next, and thus each succeeding census has been, or should have been, benefitted by the experience of the past.

Such has now been the number and extent of these researches in the several States and cities of the Union, that the united consultation of those who have directed their classification, would probably develop a system as nearly perfect as the nature of our institutions and circumstances will admit.

Absolute precision in a census would require that no changes should occur while the enumeration was being made, or that it should be as nearly instantaneous as possible, that the persons employed upon the task should be equally competent and zealous, with precisely similar views of their duty in all things, and that the people at large be uniformly intelligent with regard to the various subjects embraced in the inquiries, and disposed to render a full and correct account of each.

Until these can be realized, the census, upon some points, and particularly upon industrial statistics—the best that can be obtained differing widely from the truth in individual cases, but again nearly approaching it in the general average, and comparable in the same census between different sections of the country, and with different periods upon the same subjects.

In stating the leading results of the recent census, I propose to trace the actual as well as the relative changes which each subject of inquiry concerning population has undergone since 1790, or since first reported, so far as relates to the State of New York and its metropolis—occasionally comparing the growth of the State with the Union, and the city of New York with other cities.

Total Population.—During 65 years the State of New York has increased ten-fold, and the city twenty-fold upon their numbers at the beginning of the period. In the one case, the movement was from 340,120 to 3,466,212, and as relates to the city, from 31,131 to 620,810.

The numbers upon which this assertion is founded are contained in the following table:

Years.	City.		State.	
	Total No.	Increase.	Total No.	Increase.
1790.....	33,131	.....	340,120	.....
1800.....	60,489	27,358	596,756	246,636
1810.....	96,373	35,889	959,049	372,293
1814.....	95,519	Deer. 854	1,035,910	76,861
1820.....	123,706	28,187	1,372,812	336,902
1825.....	166,086	42,380	1,616,458	243,696
1830.....	197,112	31,026	1,918,608	302,150
1835.....	268,089	70,977	2,174,517	255,909
1840.....	312,210	44,621	2,428,921	254,404
1845.....	371,223	58,513	2,604,495	175,574
1850.....	515,547	144,324	2,097,394	492,899
1855.....	629,810	114,263	3,466,212	368,818

In 1850, the United States had increased about six-fold upon the population of 1790.

In comparing the relative growth of districts whose actual numbers are widely different, there is sometimes a difficulty in clearly comprehending their true relations, from the inequality of the numerals which represent them. To obviate this, I will present a table in which are given the number of inhabitants at each period, as compared to every 1,000 now living. In cases where the intervals between the enumerations were different, the increase is assumed to be uniform between each.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF CITIES AND COUNTRIES.

1.—*Growth of Countries.*

Years.	N. York	United	England	Scot.	Great	
	State.	States.	& Wales.	land.	Britain.	Fr'ce.
1790.....	96	149	....	....	....	....
1800.....	169	202	....	....	....	....
1810.....	277	274	536	596	566	818
1814.....	298	312	586	645	603	838
1820.....	394	369	637	688	658	544
1825.....	467	429	684	243	708	869
1830.....	556	499	732	798	758	898
1835.....	627	569	784	840	810	926
1840.....	701	649	836	883	863	947
1845.....	751	765	891	928	905	976
1850.....	860	881	946	973	947	992
1855.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

2.—*Growth of Cities.*

Years.	New	Brook-	Buf-	Bos-	Lon-	
	Yor.	lyn.	falo.	ton.	Paris.	don.
1790.....	52	10	....	99	....	....
1800.....	96	14	....	155	....	....
1810.....	156	25	....	210	576	488
1814.....	151	32	....	233	595	507
1820.....	196	39	28	269	638	536
1825.....	263	57	69	363	711	594
1830.....	328	82	118	382	734	653
1835.....	425	119	265	489	758	706
1840.....	496	176	245	529	883	759
1845.....	589	250	401	712	979	838
1850.....	818	471	589	852	1,090	918
1855.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

These relations are eminently adapted to exhibition by graphic delineation. It is to be remarked, that the increase of population in agricultural districts has a limit which is soon reached, and the surplus of increase by births must seek other pursuits for profitable employment, or new countries if they would cultivate the soil. Several of the interior and western counties of the State increased very rapidly during the first twenty or thirty years of their settlement, but during as many of their later years have shown but little growth. For example: In Tompkins county, to every 1,000 persons now living, there were in 1800, 23; in 1810, 164; in 1819, 311; in 1820, 703; in 1825, 887; in 1830, 994; in 1835, 1,023; in 1840, 1,024; in 1845, 1,024; and in 1850, 1,037. The rapid increase of this county before 1825, and its almost stationary condition since, presents a remarkable contrast with King's County, which has acquired nearly two-thirds of its population within the last ten years!

While agriculture may have its limit for the employment of human labor, manufactures and commerce present a wide and diversified field of enterprise, opening out into a multitude of inviting avenues to wealth and distinction, promising unlimited success as the certain reward of sagacity and application in business, and affording to the multitudes who seek employment in their various departments of industry, a comfortable subsistence, and, to a certain extent, success according to merit.

Wherever natural advantages or artificial lines of communication may render manufactures or commerce profitable, we may expect to find communities whose growth and prosperity are bounded only by the limit which they may themselves assign to their own operations, or the general prosperity of the nation to whose wants they minister.

It is not my purpose to analyze the causes which promote this centralization of our population, or to consider the relative or combined influences of canals, railroads or steam power in producing it.

Neither does it come within my province to

notice the natural advantages which have contributed to make this city the commercial emporium and financial center of the Union.

The extraordinary growth which we have witnessed during the last ten years, and which have raised the population of New York and its immediate dependencies to over a million in number; the influences which its wealth, its institutions, and its press exert upon the nation at large, are but the beginnings of other and still mightier influences, which it is destined to exert upon the fortunes of the general commonwealth.

Classification by Sexes.—Each census of this State, previous to 1855, has shown an excess of males. The national census has uniformly shown more males than females in the general average, and in all of the States with the following exception: in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the females have uniformly outnumbered the males. In New Hampshire since 1790, in North Carolina since 1820, in Vermont in 1820, in Delaware in 1840, and in the District of Columbia since 1810, the same has been observed.

In general, the excess of males is greatest in newly settled States, where the population is made up of emigrants from older States or foreign countries, among whom the male sex uniformly predominates.*

As emigration ceases, and the surplus of natural increase is forced to seek other quarters, the disproportion of the sexes is reversed, and we find—as in most European countries—in New England, and now in this State, a greater number of females.

It is generally conceded that there are born more males than females. The extent of this difference in our State remains to be ascertained by a careful system of registration of births.

The relative proportion of the sexes is also observed to vary between different ages. Be-

* The census of Wisconsin in 1855 gave a proportion of about 85 females to every 100 males. The general summary of immigrants into the United States during 3½ years preceding Dec. 31, 1855, gave a proportion of 158 males to 100 females.—(*Brownell's Hist. of Immigration*, p. 175.)

fore the age of 15, we have more males. Between 15 and 30 we notice a marked excess of females—doubtless owing to the greater number of young men who seek employment or homes in the West. Above the age of 30, the proportions change within moderate limits, until the age of 70, above which the chance of life appears to be greater with the female. Of 91 persons reported in 1855 as 100 years of age or upwards, 41 were males, and 50 females.

The following table exhibits the number of males and females in the city and State of New York, between different ages, as shown by the census of 1855 :

Ages.	City of New York.		State of New York.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 1.....	10,776	11,335	51,440	51,082	
1 and under 5..	32,824	32,643	186,368	182,729	
5.....	10.....	30,287	30,001	198,742	195,639
10.....	15.....	28,100	28,239	189,293	185,252
15.....	20.....	27,038	34,796	170,015	188,927
20.....	25.....	32,940	16,021	168,114	195,100
25.....	30.....	36,173	41,418	158,547	166,530
30.....	35.....	32,362	30,557	140,355	134,234
35.....	40.....	21,992	19,923	111,489	103,409
40.....	45.....	18,016	16,789	93,297	86,960
45.....	50.....	11,018	10,241	72,949	65,453
50.....	60.....	13,319	13,973	100,985	95,817
60.....	70.....	5,361	7,194	53,825	54,215
70.....	80.....	1,534	2,348	22,462	22,555
80.....	90.....	345	607	5,919	6,339
90.....	100.....	49	89	702	847
100 and over.....	....	10	41	50	

Age unknown 1,684 in the city, and 6,532 in the State of New York.

The census shows a relatively greater number of females in New York county than in any other in the State, except King's—the proportion being 48.1 males to 51.9 females. This inequality is observed in other large cities, and in London the difference is still greater, being 46.8 males to 53.2 females. This disproportion of numbers in large cities has its exceptions. Paris, since 1836, has returned an excess of males, which is explained in the official report, by the large number of young men attracted thither to its seminaries of learning, the crowd of unmarried artificers drawn from the departments, and even from foreign countries, and the numerous male laborers upon public and private works.

Classification by Ages.—The ages when capable of military service with males, and the pro-

ductive period with females, were the original and for a long time the only divisions which the census recognized. The ages of 10, 14, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 36, 45, 55 and 60, have been at different times employed in our State. The national census of 1830, 1840 and 1850 adopted periods of 5 to 20, and of 10 years above that age. In the census of 1850, the specific age of each person was required to be reported, thus affording the opportunity for adopting any arrangement that might be desired, even to that of single years. A careful examination of the census reports of Belgium and France, in which the classification by single years had been employed, clearly revealed the tendency which doubtless prevails in all countries, to report the nearest round number instead of the precise year. For example, there were reported in France, in 1851—578,956 as 19 years of age, 618,230 as 20, 555,893 as 21, 495,711 as 29, 690,638 as 30, 467,219 as 31, 420,327 as 39, 665,939 as 40, 401,550 as 41. Thus, instead of descending in a somewhat uniform grade, as would be the case if the existing ages of the whole nation were truly reported, a curve representing the ages would be full of irregularities; yet even in these deviations from truth, there may be traced a symmetry, and the line that would represent the years from 20 to 30, would in a measure correspond in its inflections with that from 30 to 40. It was further found that a mean of five years would correct the inequalities of single years, and produce a series of numbers very nearly regular in their descent, and probably much nearer the existing ages than those derived from single years. The ages of the population were accordingly divided into groups of five years, between 1 and 50, and of ten years above the latter.

The extreme period of life reported in the late census was 120 years. It is to be observed that much doubt attaches to these cases of extreme longevity. In several instances, the Marshals accompanied their reports with dates and particulars which left no doubt concerning their accuracy.

Place of Birth.—The census of 1845 first directed inquiries concerning place of birth, which were of a very general character, and gave in our State a total of 84.8 per cent. native, and 15.2 per cent. of foreign birth. In 1850 the proportions had changed to 78.5 per cent. of the former, and 21.5 per cent. of the latter.

The census of 1855 gave, opposite the name of each person, his county, if in New York; or State or Territory, if in the United States, or foreign country, if abroad. In classifying these returns, we have deemed it proper to give them all the detail which they admitted, as well to show by its origin the general character of our population, as to afford a full and ample means for future comparison. Emigrants settling in numbers together, retain their local peculiarities of language and customs, and we often see reproduced in our State in miniature, the habits, manners, and tone of moral or religious sentiment which characterize the section of Europe, or of New England, where the population of the community may have originated. The concentration of our people in cities and large towns, adds additional interest to this inquiry, by showing the course of the migration which is constantly going on, and the directions which the human current takes in its unceasing fluctuations.

As a class, our people are migratory. Of the heads of families, how few reside in the place where they were born. In this respect, we offer a wide contrast with some portions of Europe.

The tendency of our emigration is *westward*. If proof were required to substantiate the motto,

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way,"

let the population of two of our Northern States differing considerably in longitude, be compared. The federal census of 1850 supplies ample data to show the number of those born in Wisconsin, now living in Connecticut, and the reverse; and so on with the other States of the Union. In like manner the present census affords the same facts, though on a smaller

scale, in the statistics of its east and west wide-apart countries.

For example, among the transpositions by migration, there are reported:

In Steuben, born in Otsego	1,173
In Otsego, born in Steuben	23
In Livingston, born in Washington	1,502
In Washington, born in Livingston	8
In Jefferson, born in Montgomery	1,502
In Montgomery, born in Jefferson	55

The following table exhibits the comparative origin of population in the City and State of New York:

Place of Birth. City	State	Place of B'th. City	State of
Counties of N. York.	Counties of N. York.	C'nties of N. York.	New York.
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Albany .. 2,155	76,337	Suffolk .. 1,248	36,090
Allegany .. 27	22,516	Sullivan .. 178	17,427
Broome .. 66	21,057	Tioga .. 37	15,915
Cattar'gus .. 16	19,315	Tompkins .. 114	28,089
Cayuga .. 146	38,759	Ulster .. 1,309	55,752
Chaut'que .. 43	27,349	Warren .. 38	14,329
Chemung .. 26	15,347	Wash't'n .. 401	44,925
Chenango .. 89	34,940	Wayne .. 64	26,646
Clinton .. 55	26,619	W'ch't'er .. 4,825	50,896
Columbia .. 1,035	49,347	Wyoming .. 17	18,022
Cortland .. 56	19,118	Yates .. 28	15,220
Delaware .. 526	37,315	<i>States:</i>	
Dutchess .. 2,753	67,804	Maine .. 1,380	5,818
Erie .. 203	55,597	N. H. .. 1,001	14,941
Essex .. 76	20,089	Vermont .. 1,278	54,266
Franklin .. 22	14,426	Mass .. 6,205	57,086
Fulton .. 50	16,942	R. Island .. 873	11,737
Genesee .. 83	19,023	Conn .. 7,239	63,691
Greene .. 594	32,849	N. York .. 262,156	2,222,321
Hamilton .. 7	1,834	N. Jersey .. 12,259	40,391
Herkimer .. 131	41,663	Penn .. 4,949	31,472
Jefferson .. 135	47,178	Del .. 53	224
Kings .. 2,556	56,919	Md .. 1,793	2,568
Lewis .. 24	16,133	D. of Col. .. 231	2,187
Livingst'n .. 40	23,679	Va .. 1,377	2,158
Madison .. 95	35,333	N. C. .. 251	792
Monroe .. 162	46,244	S. C. .. 493	903
M'gomery .. 249	39,724	Georgia .. 329	672
New York .. 232,151	297,164	Florida .. 53	189
Niagara .. 35	20,095	Ala. 98	208
Oneida .. 600	70,365	Miss. 43	163
Onondaga .. 160	53,590	La. 332	695
Ontario .. 141	30,214	Texas .. 43	96
Orange .. 3,176	56,472	Ark. 5	29
Orleans .. 22	13,578	Mo. 99	307
Oswego .. 158	34,478	Tenn. 50	185
Otsego .. 162	50,967	Ky. 162	545
Putnam .. 559	14,477	Ohio. 575	5,256
Queens .. 1,616	33,924	Indiana. 63	606
Renssela'r .. 973	63,787	Illinois. 99	1,255
Richmond .. 753	12,821	Mich. 141	3,413
Rockland .. 1,029	13,839	Wis. 56	1,163
St. Lawr. .. 65	43,556	Iowa. 9	106
Saratoga .. 365	44,620	Cal. 22	51
Schenec'y .. 172	16,332	Territ'es. 4	26
Schoharie .. 169	37,797	U.S. States. 303,721	2,528,444
Schuylер .. 4	6,325	Foreign Countries:	
Seneca .. 75	19,926	Canada. 2,040	47,842
Steuben .. 55	38,785	N. Bruns. 234	766

Place of Birth.	City	State	Place of Birth.	City of Birth.	State of Birth.	Countries.	No.	P. cent.	No.	P. cent.
Foreign Countries.	of N. York.	of N. York.	Foreign.	New York.	New York.	Spain	11,251	0.267	583	0.017
N. Scotia	551	1,602	Spain	343	570	Norway .....	†	....	570	0.017
Newf'l'd	133	398	Portugal	163	291	Belgium	6,991	0.166	454	0.013
W. Indies	1,121	1,846	Poland	1,200	1,880	Newfoundland	†	....	398	0.011
Mexico	66	119	Norway	227	537	South America.	5,440	0.129	296	0.008
S. Amer.	170	296	Sweden	554	1,472	Portugal	6,049	0.194	291	0.003
England	22,713	102,286	Russia	116	256	Russia	938	0.022	256	0.008
Scotland	8,487	27,523	Denmark	327	583	Mexico	15,969	0.379	119	0.007
Ireland	175,735	469,753	E. Indies	43	104					
Wales	935	8,557	Africa	38	76					
France	6,321	18,366	Turkey & Greece	40	48					
Belgium	174	454	Islands of the Sea	62	159					
Holland	756	4,214	Asia	64	162					
Germany	95,986	4,214	At Sea	103	511					
Prussia	1,586	6,352	Unknown	3,620	17,238					
Austria	331	1,197								
Switz'l'd	978	3,948								
Italy	968	1,231								

These numbers may be reduced to the following generalization for the whole State:

	Number.	Per cent.
Born in New York	2,222,321	64.077
" New England	207,539	6.014
" N. Jersey and Pennsyl'v'ia	71,863	2.071
" Southern States	13,124	0.378
" Western States	11,876	0.340
" United States	2,528,444	72.903
" Foreign countries	922,019	26.585
" At sea, and unknown	17,749	0.512

The relative numbers of our population born in foreign countries having over 100 emigrants in the State, compared to the total immigration into the United States during 36½ years, are as follows:

Countries in the order of their emigrants in N.Y.	Immigration into U.S. in 36 years.	Residing in New York, June 1, '55.
	No.	No.
	P. cent.	P. cent.
Ireland	*747,930	17,754
Germany	1,206,087	28,630
England	*207,492	4,925
Canada	*191,699	2,177
Scotland	*34,559	0,820
France	188,725	4,482
Wales	4,782	0,114
Prussia	35,995	0,854
Holland	17,283	0,417
Switzerland	31,725	0,738
Poland	1,318	0,031
West Indies	35,317	0,838
Nova Scotia .....	†	....
Sweden	†29,441	0,694
Italy	7,185	0,171
Austria .....	§	....
New Brunswick	†	....
Denmark	3,059	0,073

* In addition to the foregoing, 1,346,682, or 32,015 per cent. were born in Great Britain—the divisions not specified.

† British America, the provinces not specified.

‡ Sweden and Norway reported together.

§ Included in Germany.

The question of origin would have been enhanced in interest by an inquiry into the nativity of the immediate ancestors of persons born in the United States. There are few persons of this class who cannot assign an English, Scotch, Irish, German, Dutch, French, or other foreign origin to their forefathers; and the facts which such an inquiry would elicit, might prove interesting in the study of the American character, made up as it is of the intimate and harmonious blending of whatever may be energetic and enterprising, or liberal and independent in these various elements.

Civil Condition.—The census of 1855 is the first that affords data for comparison of the number of single, married and widowed in our population. The general per centages of these were: single, 60.08; married, 36.15; and widowed, 3.77, namely: widowers, 1.02, and widows, 2.75.

In the city of New York, the per centages of these classes were: single, 60.92; married, 34.41; and widowed 4.67, namely: widowers, 1.04, and widows, 3.63.

It is obvious that the proportions of these classes have an intimate relation to the welfare of society, and that an excess of single or of widowed alike indicate conditions which, if continued, must prove disastrous to the body politic.

Celibacy is usually increased by inordinate prices in the necessities of life, rendering the support of families difficult, or by a relaxation of morals like that oftener noticed among the nobility and the aristocratic classes of Europe; while an excess of widow-hood has, from time immemorial, been associated with wars, pestilence and famine.

† British America, the provinces not specified.

‡ Sweden and Norway reported together.

The following comparison with other countries will add interest to this subject:

PER CENTAGES OF THE VARIOUS CIVIL CONDITIONS.

Countries.	Years.	Single.	Mar.	Wid.	Wid.
N. Y. State, all classes	1855	60.08	36.15	1.02	2.75
Canada	" 1851	66.66	30.81	0.94	1.59
England	" 1821	60.00	33.00	...	...
Eng. & Wales, males	1851	62.50	33.69	3.80	...
" females	1851	59.79	32.97	...	7.24
Scotland, males	1851	66.77	29.83	3.40	...
" females	1851	63.71	27.91	...	8.38
Isles of Brit. Seas, males	1851	63.12	33.44	3.44	...
" fem's	1851	60.97	30.93	...	9.06
Great Britain, males	1851	63.08	33.17	3.75	...
" females	1851	60.35	32.24	...	7.41
Belgium, all classes	1846	63.91	30.49	1.97	3.63
France, males	1851	56.04	39.26	4.70	...
" females	1851	51.99	38.63	...	9.38
Denmark, all classes	1834	62.00	33.00	...	6.4
Spain	1803	55.00	38.00	...	6.9
Sweden and Finland	1809	50.00	34.00	...	6.1
Switzerland	1827	56.00	35.00	...	7.8

It is generally observed, that the number of widows is about twice as great as that of widowers. The returns of marriages relieve the subject of mystery, by exhibiting a correspondingly greater number of widowers united to previously unmarried females.

Of 21,551 marriages reported as occurring in the State during the year preceding June 1st, 1855, the previous civil condition was as follows:

	Numbers.	Per ct.
Single males to single females	17,935	83.2
" to widows	565	2.7
Widowers to single females	2,067	9.7
" to widows	927	4.4

Although the actual numbers here given are manifestly below the truth, it is not probable that the per centages would have been materially varied by the correct return of every marriage; but in saying this we do not wish to advocate either incompleteness or error in documents which ought to be without fault.

Professions and Occupations.—These being specifically required of each adult male above the age of 15 years, and of females having a regular employment other than the ordinary duties of the household, have been classified alphabetically by counties, with such detail as they appeared to require. The following is a list of those reported in the State as giving

employment to 1,000 or more persons, in the order of their numbers in the State:

Professions and Occupations.	City of York.	State of New York.	Professions and Occupations.	City of York.	State of New York.
Farmers	193	321,930	Sawyers	285	3,729
Laborers	19,748	115,800	Ship carpenters	1,146	3,632
Servants	31,749	58,441	Laundresses	2,563	3,557
Carpenters	7,901	37,475	Tanners	228	3,416
Clerks, copyists and accountants	13,897	30,359	Gardeners & florists	644	3,269
Tailors	12,609	29,236	Joiners	303	3,256
Boot & shoe-makers	6,745	24,804	Drivers	1,741	3,253
Merchants	6,001	20,664	Engineers	867	3,180
Blacksmiths	2,611	16,948	Tinsmiths	897	3,160
Dressmakers and seamstresses	7,436	16,939	Weavers	589	3,141
Musicians, plasterers and b'klayers	3,634	13,781	Moulders	593	3,114
Painters, varnishers & glaziers	3,400	10,081	Lumbermen & dealers	156	2,933
Teachers	1,268	9,959	Hat and cap makers	1,422	2,926
Sailors and marines	4,714	9,720	Teamsters	160	2,825
Boatmen and watermen	1,004	9,136	Factory operatives	207	2,477
Grocers	4,079	9,056	Agents	935	2,340
Coopers	1,018	7,539	Barbers	997	2,142
Carters and draymen	5,338	7,350	Bookbinders	1,315	2,121
Cabinet-makers	2,606	6,656	Jewelers	1,099	2,055
Machinists	1,714	6,309	Furnace-men	145	1,807
Butchers	2,643	6,308	Boarding-ho. keepers	1,014	1,680
Physicians	1,252	6,010	Dealers (not otherwise specified)	1,025	1,668
Milliners	1,585	5,862	Brickmakers	38	1,627
Coach & wagon makers	449	5,637	Policemen	1,164	1,513
Bakers	2,856	5,135	Wheelwrights	308	1,498
Clergymen	393	4,810	Manufacturers (not otherwise specified)	182	1,448
Lawyers	1,112	4,542	Apothecaries & druggists	521	1,438
Printers	1,401	4,339	Civil officers	316	1,427
Students	653	4,184	Cooks	755	1,424
Peddlers	1,889	4,131	Apprentices	591	1,421
Stone and marble cutters & polishers	1,755	4,076	Millwrights	30	1,262
Railroad employees	523	4,006	Brokers	649	1,233
Millers	130	3,917	Musicians	746	1,177
Porters	3,052	3,916	Brewers and distillers	360	1,176
Saddle, harness & tr'k makers	884	3,895	Carvers and gilders	765	1,125
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	336	3,837	Storekeepers	837	1,120
Hotel and innkeepers	709	3,755	Upholsterers	711	1,106
Tobacconists	996	3,744	Confectioners	704	1,088
			Clothiers	403	1,084
			Builders	575	1,081
			Piano makers	760	1,076
			Dairymen & milkdealers	579	1,050
			Quarrymen	52	1,031
			Sash and blind makers	327	1,004

Each of our censuses is defective, in not exhibiting, in this connection, the number, of all ages and both sexes, dependent upon the different professions and occupations for support. At present, this is left to estimate and vague conjecture. A column should be provided for this in future enumerations.

Families and Dwellings.—The number of these, with the average number of persons in each in 1850 and 1855, compared with those of the United States (white and free colored) and Canada, were :

Year.	Dwellings.		Families.	
	Num- ber.	Persons in each.	Num- ber.	Pers's in each.
N. Y. State...1850	473,936	6.53	566,869	5.46
N. Y. City ...1850	37,677	13.60	93,608	5.47
N. Y. State...1855	522,325	6.64	663,124	5.23
N. Y. City ...1855	42,668	14.79	126,558	4.97
United States 1850	3,362,337	5.94	3,598,195	5.55
Canada.....1851 .....	...	293,667	6.27	

The total value of dwellings was reported, in 1855, as \$273,481,811 in the city, and \$664,899,967 in the State of New York, being an average of \$6,409 in the former, and \$1,351 in the latter. It is to be remarked that the value of the lot was included with dwellings in cities and villages, but not upon farms.

Voters and Aliens.—These classes possess an inverse relation to each other, the per centage of one increasing as the other diminishes. Both are liable to vary with the definition given them by law, and the statutes of our State Government concerning the former, and of the Federal Government relating to the latter, have been repeatedly modified, since they have been made the subject of report in the census.

The elective franchise was extended by the State Constitution of 1821,* to all white male citizens of the age of 21 years, who paid taxes or performed military duty, or who were by law exempt from taxes or military service. In 1826 the Constitution was amended, by abolishing the property qualification of white voters altogether.†

* Article II, Section 1.

† The popular vote upon this extension of the elective franchise was 127,077 for, to 3,215 against it. Property qualification was continued as respects colored persons, in 1846, by a vote of 114,900 for, to 3,901 against retaining it.

The numbers and per centages of aliens and voters since 1821, have been, in the city and State of New York, as follows:

Years.	1.— <i>Voters.</i> *		Proportion.	
	City.	State.	City.	State.
1825.....	18,283	296,132	11.00	18.31
1835.....	43,091	422,034	15.95	19.77
1845.....	63,927	539,379	17.22	20.71
1855.....	88,877	652,322	14.11	19.18

Years.	2.— <i>Aliens.</i>		Proportion.	
	City.	State.	City.	State.
1825.....	18,856	40,430	11.33	2.44
1835.....	27,669	82,319	10.24	3.83
1845.....	60,946	153,717	16.14	7.52
1855.....	232,678	632,746	36.93	19.54

Students have usually been enumerated as in 1855, at the homes of their parents or guard-

* As the census of 1855 is the first that has been prepared in this State at a central office, under one supervision, a word of explanation is deemed proper with reference to these classes. In the schedules for obtaining this census, columns were provided for noting the voters and aliens, by a mark opposite the name. In condensing the returns, the age, sex, and place of birth were assumed as correct, and entries inconsistent with these were corrected to agree with them. The following were the principal errors committed by the marshals:—1. Persons under age, or females, marked in column of voters. 2. Natives of United States marked as aliens or naturalized voters. 3. Natives of foreign countries marked as native voters. 4. The head of the family marked as alien, and his wife and minor children of foreign birth not marked. 5. The head of the family marked as naturalized, and his wife and minor children of foreign birth as alien. Of these, No. 1 were stricken from the list of voters; of No. 2, the aliens were stricken out, and the naturalized voters carried to the column of native voters; No. 3 were carried to the column of naturalized voters; No. 4 were marked as all alien; and No. 5 were stricken from the column of aliens.

In other and less frequent cases, as that of children of citizens born in foreign countries, &c., such corrections were made as the definition of aliens and voters by existing statutes appeared to warrant.

In comparing the per centage of this class to the total population at different times, there will be observed an inequality and apparent inconsistency, which is not so much due to corresponding differences in number, as to imperfection of the returns, and the absence of system in reducing them to a general result. Judging from the original reports of the present census, there is no department of its inquiry in which there was more need of careful revision, or greater necessity for the application of uniform rules for its arrangement. By strictly applying the legal definitions to every case of manifest inconsistency and error, it is believed that the present census affords a very close approximation to the actual numbers of these classes at the date to which it refers.

ians, and not at the places of their temporary residence at an academy or college.

The numbers attending private, district, and the higher schools and seminaries of the State, were not reported in the present census, being considered as mostly shown in the reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Regents of the University.

An inquiry was, however, instituted, with the view of ascertaining the number of students from other States attending colleges and professional schools in the State of New York, and those from New York attending in other States. The published catalogues of about 100 of these institutions, for the years 1854-'55, which were examined with the view of determining this point, gave the following results. They are somewhat imperfect, by not embracing all of these institutions in the Union, but the deficiency being chiefly in Southern and Western colleges, would not materially vary the relative numbers, as respects this State:

Number and Location of Colleges.	Professional		Under-		Total, and Scientific. graduates. except From From From
	Preparatory	New	other	New	
14 colleges in New England	3,190	67	678	354	2,032
15 coll. & professional schools in N. Y.	2,182	509	351	992	330
3 coll. in N. Jersey	966	...	...	72	285
8 coll. & prof. schools in Penn.	1,794	17	1,010	10	722
37 coll. in Southern and S. Western States	4,850	7	1,381	9	3,355
23 coll. in Western States	2,089	36	822	34	1,178
Total	14,471	636	4,242	1,471	7,902
Percentage of prof. students from N. Y. " " from other States	13.04		86.96		
Percentage of undergraduates from N. Y. " " from other States	15.69		84.31		

Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic.—

These classes have for many years been included in the census. There are apparently insurmountable difficulties attending the procuring of full and reliable statistics of some of these unfortunate classes, and especially of the latter. Their increase, according to the census, has borne no comparison with that of the total

population—an inference which no reason would justify, and which, of itself, would throw a doubt upon the correctness of these enumerations.

As there is a general agreement between each census upon this point, we may safely charge the fault upon the system, and seek other modes of obtaining full and official returns upon these subjects. Perhaps there could be found no better method than a concerted and systematic inquiry by resident physicians, having definite districts for examination, and furnished with uniform blanks and instructions for ascertaining the cause, duration, hereditary tendency, dependence upon public or private aid for support, and the various circumstances of their condition, which, by affording a knowledge of the *causes* of their maladies, lead to a reduction of their frequency.

The numbers of the total population to each one of these classes reported since 1825, were as follows:

State of N. Y.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.
1825.....	2,503	...	1,971	1,135
1835.....	2,331	2,446	2,249	1,464
1840.....	2,184	2,517	*1,036	*...
1845.....	2,407	2,969	1,201	1,755
1850.....	2,452	2,623	1,229	1,798
1855.....	2,431	3,051	1,264	1,972
United States—Whites.				
1830.....	1,965	2,652	...	...
1840.....	2,124	2,825	969	...
1850.....	2,140	2,451	1,305	1,372

The numbers actually reported in the city and State of New York, have been as follows:

City of New York.*				
Years.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.
1825.....	56	...	193	46
1835.....	177	106	176	34
1840.....	250	144	201	..
1845.....	254	80	539	47
1855.....	411	316	655	52

State of New York.				
Years.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.
1825.....	645	...	819	1,421
1835.....	933	889	967	1,484
1840.....	1,112	965	2,340	..
1845.....	1,082	877	2,168	1,620
1855.....	1,422	1,136	2,742	1,812

* The inmates of special asylums were enumerated in the institutions where they were residing. This explains the disproportionately large number of some classes in the city of New York.

Owners of Land.—The number of all classes reported as holding land, by deed, contract or perpetual lease, was 361,013, or 10.41 per cent. of the total population. The number in New York city was 14,784, or 2.34 per cent. We have no data for comparison with other periods or other countries.

Adults unable to Read and Write.—We have three enumerations of these classes; those of 1840, 1850, and 1855, the ages in the two former being above 20, and in the latter above 21 years. The City and State of New York compare with each other and with the United States as follows:

Numbers.			
Classes and Years.	City of N. Y.	State of N. Y.	United States.
Whites, 1840	7,775	44,452	549,693
Whites, 1850	17,140	91,293	962,896
Colored, 1850	1,667	7,429	90,522
Total, 1855	25,859	96,469	...

Percentage to total of each class.			
Classes and Years.	City of N. Y.	State of N. Y.	United States.
Whites, 1840	2.62	1.87	3.87
Whites, 1850	3.41	2.99	4.92
Colored, 1850	12.07	15.14	20.83
Total, 1855	4.10	2.78	...

The greatest per centage of the illiterate was reported from Clinton County (10.47 per cent.), chiefly among the Canadian French settlers.

The nativities of those 21 years old and upwards unable to read and write, were as follows, as regards the City and State of New York:

Countries.	City of N. York.		State of N. York.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
United States	1,108	955	12,128	8,667
Canada	25	28	4,541	3,272
England	97	162	1,526	949
Scotland	20	41	91	102
Ireland	6,383	14,995	23,644	35,941
France	43	56	305	297
Germany	597	856	1,805	2,202
Switzerland	3	6	39	37
Other European	260	223	473	397

Having now noticed the more prominent results of the census of 1855, with regard to the various classes of the population, and the deductions that may be drawn from a comparison of successive enumerations, I find it necessary to close without extending the subject to include statistics of marriages and deaths, agri-

culture, manufactures, religious societies, and the periodical press. The returns of some of these were much less reliable and satisfactory than those of the personal census—especially those concerning manufactures. Amidst the infinite diversity of details, and unlimited amount of combinations and varieties; in the absence of authentic and definite statements of the amount and value of raw materials and products; in the unwillingness frequently expressed to giving this key to prosperity or loss in business; in the constant recourse to memory for data, which, although offered with honest intentions, may differ widely from the true facts; and in the disposition, sometimes shown, to understate the results of the manufacture, with the view of avoiding taxation or rivalry on the one hand, or creating a fictitious credit or reputation by exaggerating the extent of their transactions on the other, we find abundant cause to doubt the precision with which these returns are made, and to question the soundness of positive deductions that may be drawn from them. The greatest difficulty in reducing these returns, is that of analyzing the results of several manufactures, carried on by the same person or company, and often so blended as to render separation impossible. A machine-shop may, for example, often comprise in one establishment departments elsewhere reported separately, as a furnace, brass-foundry, manufactory of agricultural implements, of steam engines, or of numerous other special machines or products, and an unlimited number of departments for the working of metals and wood. Perhaps no two of these establishments would compare with each other in the statistics of their business, and the correct analysis of any considerable number of large manufactories of this diversified class, would involve more time and attention than have often been allowed in the census.

Still, these results are useful for comparison with one another, and, in the aggregate, may prove approximately near the truth. By a careful study of the difficulties which attend this class of statistics, the ends to be gained,

the agencies to be employed, and the system of classification best adapted for representing the result to the greatest advantage, it is hoped that a plan may be formed for securing fully all the purposes to be desired from them.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Petermann's Journal for January last contains a series of interesting chapters, prepared by Prof. C. F. W. Dieterici, Director of the Statistical Bureau of Prussia, and presented to the Berlin Academy of Sciences in March, 1858. In these the compiler promulgates an estimate of the present population of the world, which, from such a source, will be accepted by the statistician as a near approximation to accuracy. These are accompanied with a map of the world, exhibiting, by means of shadings, the density of the population in its several parts.

The Professor arranges his tabulations under three heads. The first of the series refers to simple enumerations in the several countries; the second divides the population by races, and the third arranges the whole in accordance with their religious affiliations.

According to the first of the serial tabulations, and omitting fractional numbers, the totals of the several grand divisions of the world sum up as follows:

	Pop. to sq. m.
Square miles.*	Population.
Europe	3,879,634
Asia	16,871,735
Africa	11,550,862
America	15,938,669
Australia	3,430,855
Antarctic Lands	48,520
World	52,120,275
	1,288,000,000
	24.7

The greatest density of any country in Europe is found in Belgium, where it is 402 to the square mile. In some districts in England, however, it is much higher. In the county of Middlesex the density is 6,683, but this is exceptional, being the metropolitan county; and in Lancashire, the great center of manufactures,

it is 1,064 to the square mile. In Asia, the densest population is in China Proper and in Northern India. Other parts of the world are comparatively destitute of population. In America the average is generally low, yet in certain districts may compare well with countries of moderate population.

The tabulations on the distribution of the population by races, are preceded by a sketch of Retzius' new craniological system, with its two grand divisions of oval heads (*dolicho-cephalous*) and broad or cubic heads (*brady-cephalous*). In the first are included all the Latin and German nations of Europe, 157,000,000; and in the latter the Slavic, Magyar, Turkish, and some of the Romanee nations of the south. In Asia, the Chinese, Hindoos, Arian Persians, Arabs, Jews, and Tungusians, 610,000,000, are oval heads; and all other Asiatics are noted as broad heads. The estimate for America is based, of course, on aborigines only. All the rest are immigrants and their descendants, or more or less mixed. In regard to the American aborigines, the opinion is advanced, that from the islands around Behring's Strait, along the west coast to Cape Horn, the native population consists principally of broad heads; and that on the east coast, from Labrador downwards to the same southern extremity of the continent, the oval heads predominate. This would coincide with Humboldt's theory, that the west coast was peopled from Asia. In Australia, the broad and oval heads are probably evenly divided. The footing up of the tables of this view of the subject is as follows:

	Oval Heads.	Broad Heads.
Europe	157,000,000	105,000,000
Asia	610,000,000	145,000,000
Africa	200,000,000	.....
America	68,000,000	1,000,000
Australia	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	1,026,000,000	252,000,000

The same ethnological writer makes still another division of races according to facial angularity, into *orthognathes* and *prognathes*—the first having upright faces, and the latter protruding jaws and receding foreheads. Both

* Reduced from German square miles—1=21½ English square miles